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marine policy, and especially in so far as it is repugnant to the United States. But if she will not do this, if she persists in making war against us in European waters, we cannot and we will not hesitate to vindicate our high rights, be the cost what it may. We have done what we could, perhaps more than we ought, to maintain friendly relations. The Kaiser will shortly again have in his hands the determination of our future relations with his Empire.

**Not the Time for Intervention in Mexico**  
 MEXICO was in a bad state when the Democracy came into power at Washington. It is in a worse state now. It has not been so low since the darkest days of Juarez. Industry, having been fed on for months by bandits, is exhausted. The people are starving. The exhausted have been bled white. Among the failures of the Wilson Administration has been its Mexican policy. If it may be said at any time to have had a policy.

There will be published today, it is said, a new note, addressed to the warring bandits, which will point out to them the impossibility of the present situation and will urge them to get together for the benefit of their country. The alternative, it appears, will be an active effort by this country to restore law and order and re-establish government.

It is a bad time to dedicate this nation to such a thankless and fearful task. Yesterday we could have conveniently helped our neighbor; today our own vast interests are everywhere imperiled by the European cataclysm. There was a time when intervention would have been popular. It would be the crowning folly of a long series of follies if attempted now. We must attend to our own business before we can attend to other peoples.

**Independence of a Hemisphere**  
 IT WAS a small part of one continent which declared its independence in the famous hall at Chestnut and 8th streets in 1776. Delegates from the nations of South America will join with delegates from the United States in Independence Hall today in declaring that this hemisphere is sufficient unto itself. This is the natural and logical outcome of the financial conference that has been in progress in Washington. And Philadelphia, with its historic associations, is the proper place for framing and promulgating the new doctrine that the Americas can take care of themselves.

We are separated by the ocean from the conflicts of the Old World, and while the nations there are at war we are at peace and are actively preparing to cement a more perfect union. So the distinguished South Americans are most welcome today.

**When Managers Should Not Abdicate**  
 It is obvious that unless the board is prepared to take over the management of the University Hospital and the Phipps Institute to a class of young women just beginning their professional education the present rules must be enforced.

THIS pertinent statement has been issued by the managers of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital in explanation of their insistence that the nurses in training shall obey the rules and go where they are assigned.

Some of the nurses, it seems, object to serving eight weeks of their course in the Phipps Institute for tubercular patients. They have urged in justification of their refusal that they were required to spend eight hours a day scrubbing floors, woodwork and beds in the wards instead of in the care of the sick. If they have been compelled to work as scrubwomen to the extent asserted, it is evident that there should be some modification in the rules; and when this condition is proved, there is no doubt the rules will be changed. But the young women have sought to bring about reform in the wrong way. If there is to be any discipline a hospital must be run by its managers and not by those who are trying to learn something about the proper care of the sick.

**"Gal Preachers"**  
 LIKE a great many other inspiring phrases, "Gal Preachers" has taken on an aura of romantic interest that it never had in the days when Lucretia Mott attended the first woman suffrage convention, back in 1848.

It was a brave fight and a picturesque fight that the pioneers made, but not always an honored one. Woman was not so frequent a figure at public meetings then, and it took real moral courage to stand up and demand a share of man's heritage.

No wonder the teeming suffragists of the present looked with so much emotion toward Germantown yesterday, where a few leaders in the winning fight honored the souls of an earlier conflict in the first suffragist memorial service.

**Emigrants to Health**  
 AT NINE this morning the "Parade Special" began what ought to be only the first of many regular trips. For within the autobus which bore that gloriously suitable title the Country Week Association packed a delighted company of convalescent women and children. Emigrants to the country for the month of June, they looked forward to the end of their journey with as great a hope as any alien ever staked upon America. Country weeks have become country months. They ought to be country summers.

Who began this submarine business, anyway? Life at sea nowadays is just one submarine after another.

The drive toward Lens can be readily seen without a telescope.

The Boy Scouts camping in New Jersey would like a job to do some real scouting.

The young inventor who burnt his face while experimenting with the movies must have monkeyed with a feature film.

Italy will not have warred in vain if she shoots enough holes in the Tyrolean national costumes to bar it from all future comic operas.

**WHAT DOES JAPAN WANT FROM CHINA?**  
 Her Aims Not Opposed to Fullest Development of Chinese People. Western Ideas and Oriental Politics.

By STANHOPE SAMS  
 Until Recently Editor of the Japan Times, Tokio.

TO JAPAN China is both a temptation and a terror. She covets and she fears. In her recent demands, backed up by a curt ultimatum, to which Yuan Shih-kai yielded after the usual period of temporizing and evasion, China could clearly be seen as an alluring spoil of possible war and as a terrible menace. It is to be doubted, however, if any Western power, confronted by so vast a temptation accompanied with so rare and propitious an opportunity, would have shown as much forbearance and moderation as Japan. For this China has to be grateful to Japan's wise reading of the future and her patient willingness to defer for a generation, if necessary, the acquisition of what she greatly desires today.

Just what does Japan want in China, or with China? To answer this we must go beyond such trivial matters as the Kiaochow incident and the railway and other concessions she has so recently wrung from the grasp of China, and to consider Japan's view of the future of Asia and the part she intends to play in it—her ideals and ambitions. In other words, is Japan treating China as a prey, or does she regard the Middle Kingdom as the vast stage upon which she is to enact her own great drama of Asiatic domination?

In our present temper and attitude as to Japan and our traditional friendship for and protection of China, we are too disposed, perhaps, to consider the Japanese as inordinately aggressive and ambitious. We have heard more of the Chinese side, and are more inclined to accept it. But a survey of the entire situation, aided by a close observation of the leaders who are directing Japan's present policy, has convinced me that Japan's activities in China are not without warrant of justice, and that her aims and ambitions are not opposed to or inconsistent with the fullest development of the Chinese people.

**The European War in Asia**  
 As to Kiaochow, Japan, the successor to all German rights, has legal title in the leased territory for nearly the remainder of this century. She has never promised to restore it to China, and she has never even hinted at any definite time for such restoration. If she uses her possession of the bay and its surrounding shores as a point to aid her negotiations, demanding concessions from China in return for its restoration, she would be justified by international law and by abundant precedents. Yet no one, I believe, doubts that Japan will restore Kiaochow to China long before the expiration of the old German lease.

It is not wise to attribute to others a virtue that we do not ourselves possess, and we need not expect Japan to show herself more moral and just than her Western guides and exemplars. It should also be remembered that Japan feels what she considers just resentment toward China for the latter's attitude and conduct during the Tsin-kaio campaign. While President Yuan Shih-kai loudly proclaimed and talked neutrality, he feared Germany's mailed fist too much to permit him to be perfectly neutral, and the Germans were allowed to move freely in Chinese territory around Shantung Province in provisioning and even in reinforcing their garrison after the commencement of hostilities. Besides, Germans that escaped were not interned, and China even permitted the Germans to organize and start an expedition from Peking to attack the Siberian railway of Japan's ally. China expected and dreaded this just anger of Japan, and sought to propitiate her when Peking saw that the Kaiser was not the invincible giant of Yuan's nightmare.

In the recently granted demands of Japan the primary object of the statement of Tokio was to equalize the position of Japan in China with that enjoyed by other Powers. They wished to avail themselves of an unusual opportunity to obtain rights and privileges that other nations had procured—sometimes by brow-beating Japan, as for instance, England at Wei-hai-wei, Germany at Kiaochow and Russia at Port Arthur and in Mongolia. Of course, Japan had ulterior motives also. In the favorite phrase of Japanese statesmen, she wished to "consolidate the basis" of her position in China and upon the Asiatic continent, her vast future theatre.

Those who have most closely and directly studied and observed at first hand the situation in the Far East are generally of the opinion that Japan has no intention to attempt the conquest or even the masterful control of China. She is pledged to respect and maintain the territorial integrity of her great neighbor and relative. But it is almost certain that she will obtain a small portion of Manchuria, which she needs for homes for her overflowing population. It is quite probable, as the Japanese assert, that this would really benefit China, by making more compact and powerful the immense and chaotic region and congeries of peoples that we call the Chinese Empire or Republic. It would be, at the worst, no more than Japan's obtaining an offset to England in Tibet, France in Tonking, and Russia in Mongolia. These things are not moral considerations; they are only world-politics.

That Japan now seeks no more than this is due to her fears as to the future. She has lately acquired quite a Napoleonic terror of an awakened and aroused China. She fears a too weak or a too powerful neighbor; a weak China would mean bitter and perilous rivalries with Europe and America, and a too strong China would jeopardize her own existence. To Japan, the ideal condition of China would be a country of extensive and prosperous industries that would both buy and sell vast quantities of products, insuring the financial prosperity and power of Japan; but a country not given over to military fever and aggression. Japan is willing to fight for such a China—even to fight China herself in order to make her such a country.

**UNJUST TO ITALY**  
 From the New York Sun.  
 The Cologne Gazette is hardly fair to Italy when it says that "Italy was help because she thinks she has taken the side of the victors and victory is near." As a matter of fact, Italy entered the war in the shadow of the greatest disaster that the Teutonic allies had inflicted upon Russia since the war began.

**NO PUBLICATION PROBABLE**  
 From the St. Louis Republic.  
 We extremely hope that the time will not come for the appearance of a red, white and blue book.

**ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS, SIR!**



**SCIENCE AT ODDS WITH FAIR PLAY**  
 Inventions Which Have Revolutionized Without Reforming War Have All Been Denounced as Unsportsmanlike—Some Answers to the Question, Can War Be Humanized?

By ROBERT HILDRETH

When Camillus, the Roman general, was besieging Falerni an opportunity was offered to secure a victory by murdering a number of children of the Falernians who had been treacherously placed in his power. The proposal was so shocking to Camillus that he said to those who were by: "War at best is a savage thing and wades through a sea of blood and wrong; yet even war has its laws, which men of honor will not depart from; nor do they pursue victory as to a wall themselves by acts of villainy and baseness."—Plutarch's Lives.

THE greatest cost of war is its inhumanity. And it is doubtless a cost which will continue as long as war itself shall last. Never yet has the cost of war prevented war, to end which, however, men have proposed that it be made as barbarous as possible.

But you cannot fight war with war, except on the defensive. War breeds war.

As long ago as the time of the Ptolemies the end of war was prophesied as the result of the invention of a terrible engine of destruction described in a manuscript found with the mummy of the man who had made this contribution to the cause of peace. When rapid-fire guns came into use it was declared that they would prove the most powerful of all humanitarian weapons against war.

Though the codes of modern society are supposed to exclude all use of poisons and the employment of certain types of treachery, and so on, more new devices for killing men abound among civilized people than the savage could ever dream of, and the present war shows unmistakable reversion to the ancient type.

Yet the issue of humanitarianism and good sportsmanship in warfare is of hoary age. On the other hand, the sentiment of "all's fair in war" is both ancient and modern.

In the Trojan War the Greeks violated the rules of good sportsmanship by resorting to the expedient of the wooden horse.

Achilles committed an atrocity when he dragged the body of Hector—tied with a rope one end of which was fastened to his chariot—back and forth before the walls of Troy. The Trojans, if not the Greeks, thus regarded it.

Yet there was mercy in the warrior's heart. Touched by the grief of Hector's father, he spoke to the aged Priam:

The gods ordain the lot Of man to suffer. Besides Jove's threshold stand Two cakes of gifts for men—one cake contains The evil, one the good, and he to whom The Thunderer gives them mingled, sometimes falls Into misfortune, and sometimes crowned With blessings. But the man to whom he gives The evil only, stands a mark exposed. To wrong—alike unloved by gods and men. Then Achilles announced a truce of ten days that Ilium might pay funeral honors to her dead hero.

**The "Progress" of War**  
 Since then the world has known progress, scientific and humanitarian.

What of it? The famous Greek scholar, Professor Murray, in his preface to the Euripidean war play, "The Trojan Women," is presented at the University of Pennsylvania next week, tells us the difference: "Some 12 years ago, when I was steeped in this drama of Euripides I felt that, vivid as it was, it belonged to the horrors of the far past. War might come again, even, among civilized nations, but it could never again be this kind of war. Mankind had advanced since the days of Troy or Meles; there were rules of honorable warfare firmly established, pathetic efforts made by man in his gentler moments to insure that, even in his fury, he should not sink utterly below the brutes. Women and children were safe, prisoners were safe, the wounded were safe. So much seemed certain; and yet the very reverse was true. The next war was to be baser and crueller than the old wars, just as it was vaster in extent."

War cannot change its spots. The earliest men fought with their fists. Gradually they made for themselves weapons. If we may judge from known history every new engine of warfare adopted by one tribe was roundly condemned by the enemy tribes.

Science is the handmaiden of war and not only the servant of civilization. Between civilization and war it stands neutral. Science changes the modes of warfare and leaves the nature of war unchanged.

Science advances and humanitarianism tags along behind.

Gunpowder was invented, and the human-

itarians of the world protested against its use in warfare. Since then they have protested against every new device which science has added to the means and methods of waging war.

Always, too, there has been the doctrine of "Fair Play," which has much in common with humanitarianism, except that it reveals more of the warrior's own point of view. The military tactics which General Braddock disastrously employed in his expedition against the American Indians were the "Fair Play" tactics of Braddock's time and place. The remnant of his forces were forced to adopt the tactics of their Indian foes. (Nations likewise adopt the tactics and the instruments of their enemies—in self-defense.)

The use of artillery in battle was at first thought to be improper and unsportsmanlike. When cannon were employed at Chiosgia in the 14th century all Italy made complaint against this manifest contravention of fair warfare; the ruling classes, seeing their armor, their lances and knightly prowess rendered useless, vigorously opposed the newly invented arms, declaring that they were calculated to extinguish personal bravery.

**An Inconsistency**  
 Various kinds of shells and bullets were invented. Humanitarianism and good sportsmanship condemned them, one after another. Yet, while Great Britain prided herself in not using explosive or expanding bullets in the Boer War, she did not scruple to fire lyddite shells at men, women and children at Paardeberg.

Submarine torpedoboats were first heard of at the time of the American Revolution, when some of David Bushnell's craft made unsuccessful attempts to sink British ships.

It was declared in the War of 1812 that the submarine attacks on British ships were mostly unauthorized and that the navy men "preferred the more chivalric method of sinking vessels with 18 and 24 pounders, or moving down their crews with grape and canister."

Humanitarianism and the doctrine of good sportsmanship have proven of no avail against the advance of science, and science is neither friend nor enemy of war.

England's admiral, "Old Fisher," knows something about war: "The humanizing of war? You might as well talk of humanizing hell! As if war could be civilized! If I am in command when war breaks out, I shall issue as my commands: 'The essence of war is violence. Moderation in war is imbecility. Hit first, hit hard, hit all the time, hit everywhere! Humanize warfare! When you write the neck of a chicken, all you think about is wringing it quickly. You don't give the chicken intervals for rest and refreshment!'"

**DEAD TURK TOTAL LOSS**  
 From the Christian Herald.  
 Each of the armies in the great war has a regular system which enables it to identify the dead. The Russian soldier wears a numbered badge, the French soldier has an identification card stitched into his tunic, the German soldier a little metal disc bearing his number, the British soldier has an aluminum disc, with identification marks and church affiliation; the Japanese soldier has three discs, all alike, one on the neck, another in his belt, and one in his boot; the Austrian has a gunmetal badge, locket shape, with identification on a tiny parchment leaf within. The Turk is the only soldier who is so lightly valued that he carries no badge, identification evidently being regarded as needless.

**THE LESSON FOR US**  
 From the Charleston News and Courier.  
 Whatever else comes of the Lusitania tragedy there must result from it a quickened realization on the part of the American people of the necessity of being always prepared for possible war. In the face of the stark realities which confront us, the sophistries of the extreme pacifists who oppose any increase of our naval and military strength are exposed in all their helplessness. The central and fundamental fallacy of the pacifist doctrine can now be seen as never before. It is the theory that if the United States sincerely desires to remain at peace with all nations, and if it pursues a policy of fairness towards all and aggression towards none, it will always be able to remain at peace. In this hour, if never before, the American people realize how false is this theory. Sincerely desiring of remaining at peace with all the European nations, pursuing a policy of fairness towards all of them and aggression towards none, this country has been today, in spite of the most honest and earnest and diligent efforts to preserve the strictest neutrality, reading a long death list of

Americans, men, women, and children, killed by a foreign power.

The lesson should sink deep into our consciousness. To love peace is not enough to assure us of peace. We have loved peace and striven for peace with all our hearts, and yet the question in every mind today is, "Does it mean war?" One truth that we shall surely learn from the Lusitania horror and the crisis which it has created is the truth that this country's safety depends solely and simply upon its ability to defend itself by physical force against any other country with which it may unwillingly be forced into conflict.

**NAVAL PREPAREDNESS**  
 To the Editor of Evening Ledger:  
 Sir—From your editorial today on "Preparedness," one would be led to infer that the Democratic party has done little or nothing toward providing us with an adequate navy, while the Republican party (having saved the Union) is the only party able to provide us with a navy commensurate with our needs.

When Cleveland became President, on March 4, 1885, after 20 years of Republican rule since the Civil War, he found practically no navy. Some old monitors, three light cruisers and a dispatch boat made up our navy.

It was under Mr. Whitney, as Secretary of the Navy, that our modern navy was begun. In fact, Mr. Whitney, a Democrat, was styled the "Father of the Modern American Navy."

After 20 years of Republican rule it remained for a Democrat, Cleveland, to begin the navy; and again, after 16 years of Republican rule, it remained for a Democrat, Wilson, to make provision for the largest addition to the fleet in the history of the Republic.

In view of these facts it seems odd for you to intimate that the Republican party is or can be made, a "big navy" party, unless, as it begins to appear, that party may be hard pressed for a slogan.

Should I like to repeat Mr. Gettiner's query: What has become of the American mercantile marine?

Philadelphia, May 28.

**IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD**  
 To the Editor of Evening Ledger:  
 Sir—Your valuable paper has done much good with its general news. It is a clean paper, which should be in every household.

Philadelphia, May 29. WM. McM. CULL.

**FAIRY TALES**  
 A half-starved flock of little city strays, They sit expectant in the warm schoolroom, Lighting with their wan smiles its ordered gloom. And breaking the smooth current of its words With eager shuffle, He in rags displays. Bare feet all dusty from the weaving loom, And eke the stamp of early, tragic doom, In sunken cheeks and fervent, hollow gaze.

But you they hear blue waters brazen free Upon the brow of Jason's gliding ship! Now, shadowed by the dragon's blazing wings, They pluck the golden apples from his tree, And, draining this sweet cup with thirsty lip, Soar in a land of rainbow-tinted things.

—Laura Best, in the Outlook.

**AMUSEMENTS**

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